



REPORTED FOR THE POST.

General News.

New York, May 19.—Minister Motley called today. Justice Bosworth was today chosen President of the Metropolitan Board of Police.

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New York, May 20.—At the government sale a million of gold brought 43.77-100 premium.

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Senator Sprague said Congress was ready and willing to grant aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad as to others, but owing to the absence of representatives from the state of Texas, through which a road would necessarily pass, it had not been deemed proper to donate lands to that State.

Memphis, May 22.—Delegates continue to arrive to the Commercial Convention. The number now is 1,100. A number of resolutions and various subjects were introduced and referred to committees, including one requesting the Southern Railroads to hold a Convention for the purpose of publishing an Immigration Corporation and making measures to systematize it; also, one for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize Congress to repeal the direct land tax of '60.

The Commercial Convention adjourned sine die to-night. The Cotton and Emigration Committee reported a great length, opposing the introduction of immigrants of other than Caucasian blood, and recommending urgent efforts for securing those, from whatever country they may come, assuring them of protection and setting forth the present labor system is wholly inadequate for the practical purposes, also showing the great difficulties to be encountered in securing immigrants from China or Europe.

London, May 19.—Hongkong advices to the 25th of April, are received. Placards have been posted through the Chinese Empire, denouncing the Christian missionaries in violent terms.

London, May 19.—A riot occurred in Trafalgar. It commenced in a fight between two men. The Police interfered and were compelled to disperse the mob into the crowd with fatal effect. One rioter was killed and a number wounded. The mob dispersed. One of the police, it is feared, is fatally injured. Several rioters were arrested.

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England on the Alabama Question.

London, May 19.—The Times continues to discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States. After speaking of its relations towards England in past time and the conduct of England during the late rebellion, it says the Americans know their conduct was, or was intended to be, void of offense. If private opinions or sympathies are to be made the subject of international litigation, Americans must consider what counter charges they are liable to. The wiser course would be to lay aside such matters and confine negotiations to affairs within the cognizance of public law.

The Telegraph also pursues the same theme and says, having made our protest, we may be well content to wait. It is undesirable to have the question open, but in the present condition and feeling, no possibility of a speedy amicable settlement is apparent beyond the desire to act justly. This country has no interest in the agreement convention save that such agreement might protect commerce from deprivations as committed by the Alabama. If the convention is not cordially accepted by America as a full discharge of its supposed grievances it will be valueless, and the execution of such a compact, if made at present, would be exceedingly doubtful. The honest and faithful exposition of the views of each nation will pave the way of conciliation and settlement.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held to-day and resolutions adopted regarding the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty, hoping if the statements of the countries are unable to grapple with the emergency, the Reason and Christianity of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may interest to prevent a war, and rejoicing in the activity and earnestness of the peace societies of America.

Tennessee Convention Noisy. Nashville, May 22.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Pierce, of Knoxville, a friend of Senator, was appointed temporary Chairman, out the friends of Stokes refused to recognize the appointment. A scene of confusion followed, which was closed by affecting an adjournment to 3 p. m. On re-assembling there was a repetition of the noisy scene. Efforts to restore order were futile. A scene of personal difficulty occurred between two delegates, both drawing pistols. In the midst of the hubbub a motion to adjourn was carried, and between Stokes and Senator is exceedingly bitter, but it is reported to-night Senator will withdraw to-morrow, in which case perhaps a third party will be nominated.

The friends of each, Senator and Stokes, have called a convention to-morrow. There will probably be two Republican tickets. A prominent writer on the occasion by Mr. S. Preston, of Va., the policy being neutrality. Senator and Stokes each made a speech last night to their respective portions. Senator said the time would come when rebels would be entranced, but it was a long way off. Stokes declared in favor of living the rebels who remained at home and behaved themselves, the right of suffrage.

Louisville, May 22.—The Board of Trade appointed to-day a number of leading merchants as delegates to the Commercial Convention. About 3,000 persons assembled at Cove-Hill Monday to-day to decorate the Confederate soldiers graves. A program written for the occasion by Mr. S. Preston, of Va., was chanted by the choir of the principal city churches in the most impressive manner, and then the ceremony of decoration proceeded. All the graves were decorated alike.

Trouble for Spain. Madrid, May 20.—A dispatch is received announcing that 20,000 soldiers are being sent to the frontier. The Spanish government has taken steps to prevent such an invasion.

Cuban News. Havana, May 22.—The reports in circulation of the landing of filibusters, can be traced to no authentic source. No expedition has landed near Sagua and it is impossible to force an landing in the attempt, and in giving herself a Democratic Government she obligates herself to become Republican. This double obligation is contracted in the presence of Free America and before the liberal world, and what is more, before our own citizens. It signifies our determination to be heroic and victorious. He closes: "Cubans, on your heroism I rely for a consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the Republic."

Another Row in New Orleans. New Orleans, May 19.—Until last night the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan Police District, has refused to accept the Metropolitan forces offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitan to exercise the functions of the Police. Last night the Metropolitan of this city mustered to the number of 300. The Captain detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct made a move about 10 o'clock on the Municipal buildings, which were filled with armed citizens. A small battle ensued in which 12 of the Metropolitan were wounded, and two, it is thought, dangerously. The police retired. Gov. Warmouth called upon Gen. Mower for troops, one company of which was furnished. This morning they marched quietly to the Municipal building, with no opposition, and installed the Metropolitan in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited and the soldiers are still on the ground.

Goldwin Smith Replies to Sumner. Baltimore, May 20.—The following officers of the Society of Cincinnati, were elected yesterday: President, Gen. Hon. B. Fish; Vice President, Gen. Con J. W. Sever, of Mass.; Secretary, Gen. Dr. Thos. McEwen, of Pa.; Treasurer, Gen. Col. J. W. Scott, of N. Y. These officers were elected for three years. The Society adjourned to meet in Boston a year hence. Ex-President Franklin Pierce was elected as a delegate from Idaho. Prof. Goldwin Smith, to whom Sumner alluded in his speech on the Alabama treaty, delivered a reply to that speech last night. Prof. Smith said he spoke as an Englishman, hoping to see his home in America for many years. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and England during the late war. He then analyzed Sumner's speech, argument by argument, and denied that England in any way had acted in bad faith. He asserts that Palmerston's government, like Gladstone's government, is only anxious to do justice to this country. England is willing to let Canada go when it pleases everybody in Great Britain. He would consider the West India Islands a gain? and if it could be proved that Ireland would be happy if it were independent, he would vote for her independence, but no Englishman would ever consent to release these countries as equivalent for such claims as those set up by Sumner. Senator Sumner had not treated England justly. He omitted to state that England rejected the offer of France to join the political union of the Confederacy. This strictly done to prevent the escape of the Alabama. Sumner, throughout, was influenced by hatred of slavery, and lugged his rancor against the Constitution into every political speech. His taunts against England have been a strong blow at the very men, like Bright and others, who always opposed slavery and have been the warmest friends of the Union. They would feel its effects, while the Tory party, the enemies of America, would be encouraged by the speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice, amid earnest applause.

Thanks Out. New York, May 19.—The messenger of the Savings Bank this morning placed in the hands of the messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank \$25,000, to be delivered to the Bank, since when nothing is heard of the messenger or money.

Appointments.

Washington, May 23.—The President has appointed Jas. E. McLean, a partner of Orville Grant, the President's brother, Collector of Customs of Chicago, Edward Giddings, Assessor of Internal Revenue of Washington Territory, and Charles H. Boyce, Consul to Prague. Commodore McCauley died in this city, to-day. He has been in the Naval service sixty years.

Fire in Atchison. Atchison, Kansas, May 21.—A Fire last night totally destroyed Gorham, Washington & Co.'s wholesale grocery store and the Clampton and Press newspaper office adjoining, including the stock of paper and the editor's private library. Several other stores were damaged. Loss about \$30,000.

Bruce Carries Madison Co. Va. City, M. T., May 23.—At the Madison County Democratic Convention, held to-day, eight delegates were chosen who are unanimously for Bruce.

INDIAN FIGHT AT MUSCLESHELL.

A Graphic, Topographic and Autographic Account. THE PREMONITION. EDITOR POST: I arrived here per steamer Deer Lodge this evening at 7 o'clock, and to Col. Denning, Capt. Ray Andrews, Maj. Brewer, and other gentlemen residing at Muscleshell, I am indebted for the following news, which perhaps has not yet reached you. On the 20th of March a party of men from the South of March and Diamond City arrived here from Black Butte, where they had been poisoning wolves and hunting, and had been surprised, attacked, and driven in by a large party of Crows, they having been compelled to fight almost incessantly for three days, and finally escaped in the darkness of night, after losing several valuable horses and their stock of furs. They arrived at this place on foot, worn out and completely destitute, and were kindly cared for by the residents. Although their misfortunes and most fortunate escape should have served as a sufficient warning to Muscleshell, it was little heeded, for, having long enjoyed a season of peace, every one proceeded as usual with their industrial pursuits.

THE ATTACK ON MUSCLESHELL—PERSONAL EXPLOITS. Smith and Andrews were getting out timber from up the Muscleshell, with four choppers and three men hauling, Capt. Andrews and Maj. Brewer driving two of the teams. A white woman, Jenny Mortimer, who formerly kept the Resolute Hall, in Helena, and two squaws had gone to carry dinner to the men. Brewer had unloaded and was about five hundred yards on his return from town. Andrews was about half a mile from the stockade, coming in, and the women were between the two. Suddenly and unexpectedly the unearthly war-whoop broke upon the stillness, and sixty naked, painted, screaming red demons came charging down the hill, and in a moment were close upon their victims. Maj. Brewer jumped from his wagon and, firing as he went, retreated through a perfect storm of arrows and bullets, unhurt to the stockade. The terrified females fled screaming towards the Fort, but were soon overtaken by the Indians, who shot one of the squaws through the thigh, inflicting a terrible wound. The white woman with genuine heroism stopped to assist her dusky companion, and had succeeded in raising her to her feet when she, too, received a bullet through the neck from an Indian rifle, which brought her to the ground. The savages with a demoniac yell rushed upon her, and in a moment her scalp, reeking with blood, was in the air. Capt. Andrews, being farther out than the others, and having the whole party of Indians between him and the town, advanced cautiously, firing at intervals and at long range at the Indians in pursuit of the women. After firing a half dozen shots he found that he was without caps, having lost his cap-box in the excitement. Upon turning to look for it, he discovered another party of Indians. Then came a series of tall running, dodging and crouching behind logs and trees on the part of Andrews, for it was in reality a game of life and death, with the odds in favor of the Indians. Capt. Andrews says that at one time his scalp seemed so loose on his cranium that he doubts if it would have withstood a moderate gust of wind. At this juncture Andrews left the main trail and made for the bank of the Muscleshell, where were a few large cottonwood trees, for protection, amid a flight of arrows and bullets. His clothes were frequently pierced and the rim of his hat cut into ribbons. He with much difficulty kept his course, frequently turning and leveling his now worthless gun at his enemies, causing them to drop into the sage brush to avoid his (supposed) fatal shots, thereby giving him a better opportunity to make good his retreat. At last the Indians became exhausted, and abandoned life and Andrew's oft-repeated use had become old with his pursuers, who perceiving his helpless condition now rushed upon him with uplifted war clubs. Clinging his empty rifle, he met them like a veteran and dealt the foremost Indian a blow on the head that placed him hors du combat, and as the others were closing in upon him, a small party headed by Col. Denning rushed to his rescue. Capt. says in a moment more he should have been compelled to "pass in his checks." The Indians soon beat a hasty retreat from the field. On finding the woman, a horrible spectacle was presented. Lying unconscious upon the ground, scalped and bruised and bleeding from the murderous war clubs, she was a sight calculated to appal the stoutest heart of that brave little party. She was immediately carried to the stockade and everything that could be done, was accomplished for her relief. Strange to say, when we saw her this evening, she had almost entirely recovered, and related with great coolness her terrible adventure. Capt. Andrews, who is the only one here versed in Surgery, deserves much credit for the care of the wounded, who are now out of danger. Some are of the opinion that the Indians belonged to the Santee Sioux, but a majority believe they were River Crows.

So endeth the first chapter of the Indian horrors.

There are others to be told which speak volumes for the courage and bravery of the inhabitants of this little stockade, for the account of which I am indebted to the gentlemen above mentioned.

THE ATTACK ON THE STOCKADE. On the 8th day of the present month, Muscleshell was again attacked by a party of one hundred and fifty Santee Sioux, armed with guns and revolvers, on foot. The first intimation had of their presence was the firing upon and driving in of a small party who were out bringing in fire-wood. On the first alarm being given, all sprang for their arms, and leaving ten men inside the stockade to cover a retreat, if necessary, the remainder of the party, about sixty in number sallied forth, determined to give the Indians battle on the open ground after their own fashion. This was at 7 o'clock in the morning, and although the settlers were outnumbered more than two to one, and the Indians well armed, nothing daunted they determined to wipe the red devil out or leave their scalps to adorn the wakiaps of the "noble" red men.

THE FIELD FIGHT. Hostilities first commenced about 200 yards back of the stockade, and from thence to the Muscleshell. A small party led on by a German named Jacob Leader, made a charge upon a "coolie" occupied by about sixty warriors under command of a half-breed Sioux. Before they had proceeded far, however, the man Leader received a bullet in the head which killed him instantly, and another man of the party, Greenwood by name, was shot through the shoulders, a terrible wound, which brought him to the ground. Learning a lesson from this, to proceed more cautiously against their foes, parties were immediately dispatched to flank the "coolie," which was accomplished. Then from all sides the settlers poured in their leaden hail with fearful accuracy and telling effect, killing and wounding the copper colored devils by the dozen, and soon causing those who could scatter precipitately and in the utmost confusion into the willows some jumping into the stream (Muscleshell) and endeavoring to escape to the other side. The settlers, meanwhile, giving them their compliments with their Henry and Spencer rifles, shooting them in the water and while they were creeping through the willows. Thus, without intermission, the firing was kept up until after one o'clock P. M. By this time the Indians that remained unhurt gave up the fight and left the settlers victors of the battle.

AFTER THE BATTLE. Thirteen dead Indians were picked up where the battle raged the fiercest, but in all, according to the information gleaned from the parties above named and others who participated in the fight, over thirty savages were killed and wounded. The engagement is described as one of the most exciting and hotly contested on both sides that has ever occurred on the Missouri river. Some of the same party of woodchoppers who were attacked near Milk river last fall, of which party several were killed, and some scalped alive, were engaged in this fight, and it is scarcely necessary to add, visited a fearful retribution on their former foes. One of their number, who saw the scalp of his partner torn from his head while yet living, retained by performing the same operation with the greatest delicacy for one of his red prisoners.—"An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Since this occurrence no Indians of any tribe have come within sight of the town. A careful watch is constantly kept, however, and should they again attack the settlers short work will be made with them. The inhabitants declare their ability to defend themselves against a thousand Indians if they have timely warning.

A SIGHT FOR PILGRIMS. On our arrival at the Fort this evening, a novel spectacle was presented to the astonished gaze of the numerous "pilgrims" on board, whose ideas of Indian warfare is of course rather obscure. On a long bench at the steamboat landing, in full view of the passengers, were arranged in complete and imposing order the trophies of the Battle of Muscleshell, on the 8th of May, 1869. First in order were ten skulls, boiled and dressed clean by the "dissecting surgeon," resident of the place, with the following sarcastic inscriptions: 1.—"In search of hats for —, of Fort Peck." 2.—"I travel for —." 3.—"I am on a Reservation at last." 4.—"Let Harpers tell of my virtues." 5.—"I wouldn't have done it but — gave me ammunition, and I couldn't help it." 6.—"Horace Greeley knows I'm out." 7.—"I die yelling —, —." 8.—"I came under the patronage of —." 9.—"I supposed I was a near relative of —." 10.—"A good-looking half-breed, the son of a very distinguished Peace Commissioner."

At one end of the shelf, and next to the skulls, were three bottles containing quite a "soupy" appearance. Above, suspended on poles, were numerous scalps, war-bonnets, coo-sticks, medicine poles, hatchets, knives, bows and arrows, and various other trophies—the whole forming a very imposing and curious museum.

MORE INDIANS COMING. At Fort Peck we were informed that a large war-party of Santee Sioux was there on its way to clean out Muscleshell, and their trail being visible in a number of places this side of Peck, I have no doubt another attack will shortly be made. They will not find the place unprepared, and no danger is felt by the people.

Yours, &c. H. J. NORTON.

Homeopathic Doses.

Voice is built on 117 islands. Russia is hard up. Dan Rice was born Crum. Jairo is 63 years old. Gough returns \$14,500 income. The notorious Cora Pearl has got into jail. Frank Pigroo has been selling his farm.

There are 8521 cotton mills in the United States. Queen Isabella's chief cook gets \$60 a day for "market money." The Duke of Parma receives the Pope's golden rose this year. "Drop me a line," as the drowning man said to the sailor on deck. The French Emperor is to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. A corn extractor that has never been patented—A crow.

Why is a sausage like a woodchuck? Because it is a ground-hog. The Mormons are importing farm stock heavily from England. Laura Keane's husband is dead. His name was John Lutz. The Israelite of Cincinnati, is discussing the question, "Was Job a Jew?" Long Island Sound has recently given up three whales worth \$4,000. The Pope was seventy-seven years old on the 13th of May, 1869.

The wheel of fortune—the velocipede to its manufacturer. Still the Hoosac bore goes in—700 men are now at work in the hole. Pine lumber is being shipped from Savannah to Scotland. There have been sixty-one earthquakes in Massachusetts during the past 231 years.

Horatio Seymour, according to a western paper, has been buying extensive tracts of land in Iowa. Among the distinguished foreigners in New York is Major Hansen of Norway, eight feet high. Among the income tax returns published in the Washington papers occurs the following: "U. S. Grant \$566." S. F. B. Morse has sent a gold medal to N. G. Snyder, of Philadelphia, for rapidity in telegraphing. Senator Pomeroy is going to talk woman suffrage to Brigham Young's houriis.

A paragonic wedding is the latest matrimonial novelty. It takes place about the end of the first year. Of the 3,000 Confederate dead buried at Gettysburg, only 700 can be identified. A Florida paper wants "alligator racing" added to the sports of that enviable State.

The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly will be an independent candidate for Governor of Minnesota at the next election. Baron Rothschild's estate, which has just been settled up, amounted to \$340,000,000 in gold. Caoutchouc, or india-rubber trees, flourish in great vigor in Santa Barbara Co., California.

White Pine has a daily paper "devoted to the expansion of moral principles." A subscription is circulating in Kentucky to buy Gen. Breckinridge a house in Lexington. The New York courts have decided that turtles are reptiles and not animals, and that holes can be punched through their flippers without infraction of a law.

A farmer recently hung up a hoop skirt in his corn-field, to frighten away the crows. The crows went off, but the field was full of the "boys." Polygamia is fast dying out in the Sultan's dominions. "Young Turkey" finds that the expense of one wife is as much as he can support.

The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying "please exchange," is not supposed to have "exceeded the proper limits of the press." No fewer than fourteen large locomotives have exploded within the past seven months in the United States, killing twenty-nine persons outright and severely wounding a much greater number.

A man in Milwaukee was imprisoned for cruelly beating his wife. Poking his nose through the cell bars, he ejaculated: "I thank God I'm not locked up for any mean, dirty crime, like getting drunk." Stephen Webb, for fifty years Director of banks and insurance companies in Salem, Mass., died there recently, aged 79. He never was over forty miles from home in his life.

A \$900 prize is offered for the best design for a monument to Gen. McPherson of the Army of the Tennessee. The monument is to cost \$15,000. The offer is made by Gen. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati.

A Washington letter states that the President's father occupies a seat in the reception room daily at the White House, smoking contentedly and chatting with visitors he is acquainted with. Josh Billings says: "Biles are the sorest things on their size on record, and as crows tow the touch as a settin' hen, or a dog with a fresh bone." Punch makes very bad conundrums occasionally. Here is one: "Which is the wickedest portion of America? Why Sin-sin-naughty, to be sure."

It reads singularly in these days of steam, that there are yet stage and post-horse routes for the mail in some of the oldest sections of the country. Some 400 of these medieval routes have just been awarded in the State of New York, and 558 in New England.

Pardee College, Pike county, Missouri confers the degree of M. A., Maid of Arts) upon young ladies. Among the practices prohibited in this institution is "gallicanting" or association of ladies and gentlemen.

The following is a volunteer tribute to modest worth and unobtrusive gentleness of character: The wheelbarrow. For simplicity of construction, strength, courage and general moral excellence, it is the superior of the velocipede and ought to be encouraged.

The solitary system has been partially dispensed with in the Pittsburg, Pa., State Prison, and convicts have been allowed to come into the corridors and have the chaplain preach to them, instead of being locked in their cells.

The editor of a New Haven paper is called by a cotemporary a "moral hyena, who would unbear the dead for means to vilify the living, and whose foul and festering tongue drips with gall and squifurios." The excuse for this complimentary outpouring is that "it is a part of the economy of nature to castigate moral monsters."